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horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

Market Access and Opportunities.....	Page 2
Market Promotion Activities.....	Page 3
Commodity Update.....	Page 4
Outlook for Canned Tomato Products.....	Page 6
Citrus Trade Compendium.....	Page 9
Southern Hemisphere Citrus Situation.....	Page 10
U.S. Imports of Selected Horticultural Products..	Page 25
U.S. Exports of Selected Horticultural Products..	Page 26

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during May totaled \$236 million, 6 percent greater than during May 1983, largely reflecting increased shipments of shelled almonds, fresh oranges and grapes, onions, and frozen French fried potatoes. However, cumulative October-May exports of horticultural products amounted to \$1.76 billion, 3 percent below the corresponding 1982/83 period, as shipments of fresh, canned, and dried fruits, and alcoholic beverages continue to lag behind year earlier levels.

Exports of shelled almonds in May were up sharply to \$19.4 million, reflecting an \$8.6 million shipment to Algeria. Exports of fresh oranges also did well, increasing by 16 percent to \$32.6 million, as a result of continued heavy movement to Japan. Shipments to Hong Kong also were higher, but exports to Canada, the largest market, were lower. Exports of frozen French fried potatoes, at \$4 million, were 37 percent greater than in May 1983, as shipments to Japan and most other Far East markets remained above year earlier levels. Onion and avocado exports also were up. The export forecast for horticultural products for October-September 1983/84 is \$2.63 billion, down slightly from 1982/83 exports of \$2.69 billion.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Japan will reduce import duties on wine on April 1, 1985, according to recent press reports in that country. The reported duty changes are as follows, with specific rates in U.S. dollars converted from yen at an exchange rate of \$1.00 equals 236 yen.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Current Duty</u>	<u>New Duty</u>
Bottled wine	55% or 280 yen (\$1.19) per liter whichever is less; minimum duty of 199 yen (\$0.84) per liter.	38% or 280 yen per liter whichever is less; minimum duty of 166 yen (\$0.70) per liter.
Bulk wine	Developing countries (GSP): 40 yen (\$0.17) per liter. Other countries: 160 yen (\$0.68) per liter.	Developing countries (GSP): 30 yen (\$0.13) per liter. Other countries: 80 yen (\$0.34) per liter.
Champagne/ sparkling wines	Developing countries: 325 yen (\$1.38) per liter. Other countries: 455 yen (\$1.93) per liter.	Developing countries: 260 yen (\$1.10) per liter Other countries: 360 yen (\$1.53) per liter.
Sherry, port, other fortified grape wines	280 yen (\$1.19) per liter.	220 yen (\$0.93) per liter

The new rates for bottled wine will benefit imported wines with a delivered price of under 737 yen (\$3.12) per liter. Wines above this threshold price will continue to be assessed an import duty of 280 yen (\$1.19) per liter. The lower duties on bulk wine will narrow the duty differential between developing and developed countries and should encourage Japanese wineries to import higher quality wines for blending with domestic wines.

--The European Community's labeling regulations for wines have been revised to permit more than a single label on bottles and to allow imports bearing the name of two vine varieties instead of just one variety. The wines must be obtained entirely from the varieties indicated.

--The fast food industry is booming in France. Press reports from that country state that the number of fast food outlets in France increased from 110 in 1980 to 725 in 1983, with annual total revenues reaching almost \$250 million. In 1984, fast food outlets are expected to serve 114 million meals, or about 6 percent of the 1.8 billion meals served annually by commercial establishments in France. Hamburger outlets dominate the market, accounting for 54 percent of the total outlets in 1983.

--Hong Kong recently approved the use of sorbic acid on dried figs and prunes. The levels approved as of May 1 are 1,000 parts per million for prunes and 500 parts per million for dried figs.

--The European Community has temporarily suspended import duties on several agricultural commodities. Partial suspensions were made for mushrooms provisionally preserved in brine or other solutions, dried green and red peppers, and frozen boysenberries for July 1-December 31, 1984. Suspended at zero for July 1-June 30, 1985, are fresh, dried, and frozen dates, as well as fresh and frozen cranberries.

--Some U.S. exports to Oman and Bahrain have failed to clear customs in recent months because of inadequate packaging and presentation. A recent government of Oman tender required Omani firms bidding on the tender to supply product samples. Some product samples from the United States were not allowed entry because the production/expiry date was not shown on labels or the expiration date had passed. Other rejections were a result of rusty cans.

When preparing sample packets for bid evaluations, U.S. exporters should meet all requirements of the importing country. Poor performance by U.S. suppliers detracts from the United States' reputation as a reliable supplier of quality food products.

--The new Canadian Arbitration Board became fully operational on July 4, 1984. On that date, the Board began accepting complaints against licensed produce dealers for failure to comply with prescribed standards. The regulations establishing the new Board also specify the terms and conditions for issuance of licenses to dealers, set forth the criteria under which licenses may be suspended or canceled, and prescribe standards on the quality, packaging, storage, transportation, and preservation of agricultural products.

--A new agricultural trade agreement will give favored access for Argentine apples in Brazil. Restrictions on agricultural trade between Argentina and Brazil will be eased under a recent agreement reported to have been signed between the two countries. The main provisions of the agreement include equalized tariffs, preferential import treatment for each country's products in relation to products from other countries, abolition of administrative controls on the issuance of import permits, and the facilitation of customs procedures for perishable products. Apples are one of the key products covered by the agreement. According to press reports, Brazil has agreed to open its market to Argentine apples by abolishing quotas on imports from Argentina.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The Foreign Agricultural Service in conjunction with the Washington State Apple Commission and the California Cling Peach Advisory Board sponsored a two-week American Food Promotion in Macao February 17-March 3. U.S. food products were advertised on radio and in newspapers and were given prominent display space in the Park'n Shop supermarkets. Sales of U.S. food showed a 20 percent increase during the promotion. Macao is a small, Portuguese enclave on the South China coast near Hong Kong.

--An American food promotion was held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Hong Kong on April 20-24, 1984. Mitsukoshi, one of the largest department stores in Hong Kong, is located in one of the busiest shopping areas. U.S. products featured at the promotion included nuts, citrus and other fresh fruits, and wines. Sales more than doubled during the promotion.

--The food exhibit scheduled to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, at the Mainland Hotel in September 1984 has been canceled.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--The EC Commission approved a 10.33 ECU per 100 kilos refund for EC raisin exports to Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and the Comecon (USSR and Eastern European) countries, beginning June 1. The subsidy, equal to about \$83, is reportedly aimed at disposing of up to 10,000 tons of excess stocks of Greek raisins from the 1983 crop. EC authorities have not stated whether the subsidy is temporary or permanent.

--European Community export subsidies for fresh fruit and tree nuts for the period beginning June 19, 1984 have been set as follows:

Item	Destination	ECU per 100 kg.	U.S. dollar equivalent
Oranges	East Europe	8.00	1.09 per 37.5 lb. ctn.
Biondo & blood	Other	5.32	0.72 per 37.5 lb. ctn.
Other	East Europe	14.50	1.98 per 37.5 lb. ctn.
	Other	9.67	1.32 per 37.5 lb. ctn.
Tangerines	All	7.25	1.38 per 47.5 lb. ctn.
Lemons	East Europe	12.00	1.66 per 38 lb. ctn.
	Other	8.00	1.10 per 38 lb. ctn.
Grapes	All	4.84	0.40 per 23 lb. lub
Apples	Middle East	12.00	1.83 per 42 lb. ctn.
	E. Europe, S. America, Scandinavia, Austria	4.00	0.61 per 42 lb. ctn.
Peaches from Greece	East Europe	5.00	0.45 per 25 lb. ctn.
Peaches from other EC States	All except Switz. and Austria	5.00	0.45 per 25 lb. ctn.
Almonds, shelled	All	9.67	77 per met. ton
Walnuts, unshelled	All	14.00	112 per met. ton
Filberts, unshelled	All	7.50	60 per met. ton
Filberts, shelled	All	14.51	116 per met. ton

1/ Based on \$0.80 per ECU

--Bolivia's potato production in 1984 is expected to recover from last year's drought-damaged crop. There has been abundant rain in the major potato producing areas of the Altiplano. The harvest, which occurs between March and August, is expected to reach about 80 percent of the "normal" 800,000-900,000 ton crop, and more than double the 1983 outturn. Farmers are using high-yielding seed potatoes imported from Argentina to increase production. The country's extremely weak financial situation will prevent any significant potato imports to reduce Bolivia's food deficit.

--The U.S. International Trade Commission has recently determined that if the countervailing duty order for bottled green olives from Spain were to be revoked, "an industry in the United States would not be materially injured or threatened with material injury, nor would the establishment of an industry in the United States be materially retarded, by reason of imports from Spain of bottled green olives, provided for in items 148.44, 148.48, and 148.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States." The outstanding countervailing duty order on bottled green olives from Spain was issued on September 12, 1974. Currently, importers must make a cash deposit of 1.64 percent of the f.o.b. value which is applied against the countervailing duty. (See Federal Register/Vol. 49, No. 106 of 5/31/84.)

--The grower price for New Zealand kiwifruit declined in 1983/84. For the season ending March 31, 1984, New Zealand Kiwifruit growers received \$4.63 per tray (3.5 kgs. or 7.7 lbs.) for fruit delivered to the exporter, graded and packed. This compares to an average price of \$6.67 per tray for the same period a year earlier. The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Finance has projected an average grower price over the next 10 years of \$3.78 per tray.

--West German imports of U.S. raisins jumped by 72 percent to 2,680 metric tons in the period August 1983-March 1984. As a result of this strong gain over the corresponding 1982/83 period, the U.S. share of West Germany's raisin imports doubled, from 4 percent to 8 percent. Imports into West Germany, by major country of origin, are shown below for the August-March periods in 1982/83 and 1983/84:

Origin	1982/83	1983/84
	-----Metric tons-----	
Australia.....:	12,579	11,194
Greece.....:	3,243	3,087
South Africa.....:	1,911	3,116
Turkey.....:	13,454	12,334
United States.....:	1,561	2,680
Other.....:	2,469	1,164
Total.....:	35,217	33,575

These statistics show a shift in purchases from sultana raisins produced in Australia, Greece, and Turkey to a natural sun-dried product from the United States and South Africa. Actual imports of U.S. raisins are thought to be larger than the figures shown above because of transshipments from the Netherlands. Almost all of West Germany's imports of 760 tons from the Netherlands in 1983/84 are believed to have been U.S. raisins.

OUTLOOK FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS

Production of tomatoes for processing in major producing countries in 1984 is forecast at 15.1 million tons, 13 percent greater than a year earlier, reflecting increased output in the United States and Italy. Larger crops are also expected in the other major producing countries, with the exception of Portugal.

Contract intentions for 1984 in the United States are for 120,737 hectares. Production is forecast at 6.9 million metric tons. California plantings are estimated at 99,150 hectares, up 4 percent from last season. Actual total U.S. production in 1983 was 6.38 million tons from 118,300 hectares, 4 percent below the previous year.

Canadian contract intentions for processing tomatoes are forecast at 500,000 tons, 31 percent greater than last year's harvest, which was adversely affected by poor weather conditions. Mexico's crop, harvested between March and June, is estimated to have been 36 percent above last year's storm-damaged harvest, but this year's crop is still of below average quality and size, as a result of bad weather in January.

Italy's crop is forecast at 3.80 million tons, 17 percent above 1983 and 16 percent greater than the 3.28-million-ton national production target. Growers have increased plantings in response to low stocks and promising export market opportunities. However, unusually low temperatures and heavy rains in May and early June may have adversely affected the crop in the northern producing areas. Contracts signed between growers' associations and individual canners suggest significant production increases in the southern producing areas.

The Italian Government has been asked by the EC Commission to explain its unusually high requests for processing subsidies for tomatoes from the 1983/84 crop, which far exceed earlier estimates. Subsidy requests from Italian processors cover more than 4.1 million tons of tomatoes, 1 million more than in 1982.

The EC Commission has increased the threshold for price support measures for processed tomatoes to 4.7 million tons from 4.6 million. Beginning in 1984, the processing subsidies for tomato products, which will decline 5 percent in European Currency Units (ECU's), will be calculated on the basis of the raw material used instead of the gross weight of the canned product. In 1984, Italian processors will pay a minimum price equal to about \$137 per ton for San Marzano tomatoes for canning and \$82 per ton for tomatoes for paste. They will be eligible to receive subsidies from the EC of about \$122 per ton for canned tomatoes and \$312 per ton for paste (\$52 on the fresh weight equivalent).

Greek production is forecast at 1.31 million tons, 3 percent above last year and the largest crop since 1980. On June 5, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated an investigation to determine whether the U.S. tomato industry would be injured if the current countervailing duty order on imports of tomato paste and sauce from Greece were to be revoked (see Federal Register Vol. 40, No. 115, of 6/13/84). This countervailing duty order, which currently imposes an additional duty--equal to about 18 percent on an ad valorem equivalent basis--on tomato paste imports from Greece, has been in effect since March 28, 1972.

Production in France is expected to be 28 percent greater than the 1983 harvest of 305,000 tons, reflecting increased planted area and excellent growing conditions. However, in Portugal, early season rains have delayed transplanting and cool temperatures have reduced yield prospects. The Portuguese Government has announced subsidies, as yet unpaid, for tomato processors of \$25.00 per ton for 1983/84, compared with about \$36.80 per ton paid in 1982/83.

TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING: HARVESTED AREA AND PRODUCTION
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1982-1984 ^{1/}

Region and country	Area			Production		
	1982	1983	Forecast	1982	1983	Forecast
			1984			1984
	----1,000 hectares----			---1,000 metric tons---		
North America						
Canada.....	11.3	11.0	12.4 <u>2/</u>	477	383	500 <u>2/</u>
Mexico.....	5.0	6.0	6.0	180	110	150
United States.....	119.5	118.3	120.7 <u>2/</u>	6,622	6,380	6,887 <u>2/</u>
Total.....	135.8	135.3	139.1	7,279	6,873	7,537
Mediterranean Basin						
France.....	8.9	8.3	8.6	375	305	390
Greece.....	22.4	28.1	25.3	1,178	1,265	1,306
Israel.....	4.9	5.7	6.5	240	310	350
Italy.....	84.0	85.0	100.0	3,020	3,250	3,800
Portugal.....	17.5	18.9	18.9	480	550	545
Spain.....	15.0	14.0	21.0	567	526	725
Total.....	152.7	160.0	180.3	5,860	6,206	7,116
Other						
China, Taiwan.....	5.3	7.7	8.0	378	370	480
Grand Total.....	293.8	303.0	327.4	13,517	13,449	15,133

^{1/} Data refers to crop for processing in early months of the calendar year in Mexico and Taiwan and in late summer and early fall in all other countries. ^{2/} Contracted basis.

July 1984

Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. imports of tomato products during the July-June 1983/84 marketing year are expected to be well above 1982/83 levels. Canned tomato imports during July-May 1983/84 were already 42 percent above total 1982/83 shipments, reflecting sharply higher imports from Israel, Italy, and Spain. Tomato paste imports were also running well above 1982/83, because of larger shipments from Mexico, Portugal, and Italy. Imports of tomato sauce during July-May 1983/84 recorded a 19-percent gain over the corresponding 1982/83 period, reflecting larger shipments from Spain, Italy, and Taiwan. Unit import values during 1983/84 were up for tomato sauce and canned tomatoes, while lower values were recorded for tomato paste.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED TOMATO PRODUCTS,
JULY-JUNE 1982/83 and JULY-MAY 1982/83-1983/84
(Metric Tons)

Commodity and Country of Origin	1982/83	July-May	
		1982/83	1983/84
CANNED TOMATOES			
China, Taiwan.....	2,803	2,215	4,627
Israel.....	13,207	12,177	22,612
Italy.....	27,743	25,489	33,931
Spain.....	23,299	21,943	32,451
Others.....	1,576	1,025	4,054
Total.....	68,628	62,849	97,675
TOMATO PASTE			
China, Taiwan.....	11,206	9,221	4,108
Israel.....	12,014	11,273	5,138
Italy.....	6,648	5,074	8,780
Mexico.....	12,724	6,546	13,558
Portugal.....	10,431	8,838	18,531
Spain.....	4,567	3,139	4,569
Others.....	11,348	9,450	7,344
Total.....	68,938	53,541	62,028
TOMATO SAUCE			
China, Taiwan.....	319	94	437
Israel.....	9,142	8,425	8,227
Italy.....	770	588	1,018
Portugal.....	613	597	311
Spain.....	51	51	1,467
Others.....	374	308	556
Total.....	11,269	10,063	12,016

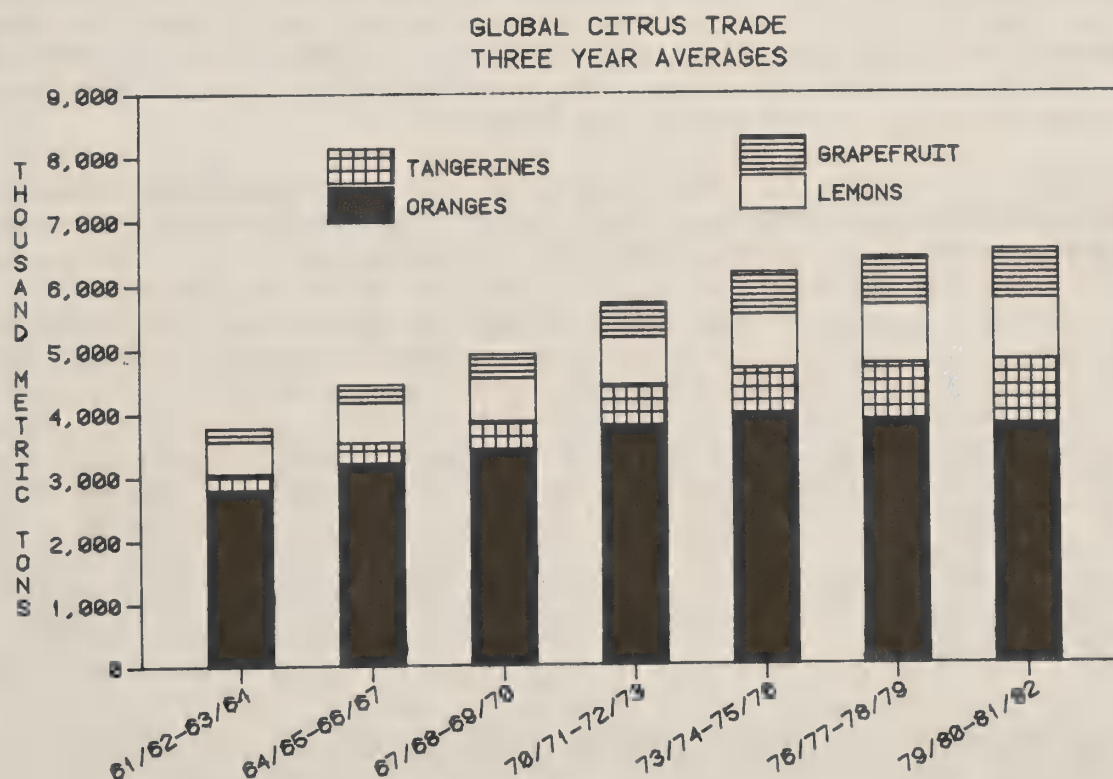
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

CITRUS TRADE COMPENDIUM

A fresh citrus trade compendium is now available upon request. Products covered include oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons. Trade statistics are provided for major exporting and importing countries for the period 1973-1982. This publication also includes a global overview of citrus trade and production patterns for each of these fruit types over the past 20 years. Data contained in the compendium show a doubling in world citrus trade volume over the past 2 decades. Most of this expansion occurred during the 1960's, a period in which exports of all citrus types increased sharply. In the 1970's, however, the annual rate of growth slowed as a result of stagnant orange exports. Over this 20-year period, the dominance of oranges in the overall composition of the world's citrus trade has been significantly eroded by gains achieved by tangerines and grapefruit. The lemon share of trade has, however, remained fairly constant during the past 20 years.

The U.S. share of world citrus exports has remained fairly static over the past decade at 12 percent. The leading export outlet for U.S. citrus is Japan, taking in recent years slightly more than 40 percent of all shipments. Canada and Hong Kong also are important markets representing roughly 25 and 13 percent of U.S. citrus exports, respectively.

Copies of this report can be obtained free of charge from the information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5918-S, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Ask for Foreign Agricultural Circular, Supplement 5-84, "World Fresh Citrus Fruit Production and Trade Statistics."



SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS SITUATION

Summary: Total 1984 season 1/ citrus exports by major producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere are forecast to decline for the second year in a row. A reduced lemon export volume for Argentina is largely responsible for the overall decline. Export movement of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit will approximate year earlier levels. Total Southern Hemisphere citrus production is up sharply in 1984 due entirely to a larger orange production, particularly in Brazil. The improved fruit availability will result in a record orange processing volume for the Southern Hemisphere. This will help replenish world supplies of orange juice which have been depleted in recent months following the December freeze in Florida.

Southern Hemisphere: With exportable supplies down sharply from a year earlier, Argentina will be less of a factor in the world's citrus trade in 1984. Excessive rainfall and unusually cold weather during the flowering stage in September-November 1983 adversely affected the crop. Additionally, citrus exports by Argentina are being hurt by larger Mediterranean citrus supplies, the strong value of the dollar and the apparent overvaluation of the Argentine peso.

Approximately 95 percent of Argentina's citrus exports in 1984 will be delivered to Western Europe. Sales to Eastern Europe, particularly of lemons, were significant as recently as 1981, but are now nonexistent due to the severe shortage of hard currency in these countries. However, Argentina is achieving progress in expanding its citrus exports to the Middle East, especially to Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates.

This year's smaller citrus production is also restricting Argentina's processing sector. Exports of both lemon juice and oil will decline in 1984. Lemon juice exports, mostly going to Western Europe, are forecast at 5,000 tons compared to 6,000 tons in 1983. Exports of lemon oil in 1984 will probably decline to about 650 tons, 100 tons below last year. The United States is the principal export market for lemon oil.

The Australian citrus crop is recovering this year from the drought and cold temperatures which plagued the industry in 1983. Improved fruit supplies will allow modest increases in both export and processing volumes. Total citrus exports in 1984 are forecast at 34,000 tons, of which 85 percent will be oranges. Australia's exports are directed heavily to New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, and other Pacific rim countries. Australia began shipping small commercial quantities of oranges to Japan in 1983--no more than 50 tons--after Japan's plant health prohibition on Australian citrus was lifted. Future expansion into Japan, however, is not expected to be dramatic because of stiff competition from the United States and uncertainty surrounding the continued use of the fumigant ethylene dibromide. Imports of oranges by Australia have increased noticeably over the past couple of years. This reflects a larger movement of California navels during the second half of the Australian season in order to supplement local Valencia supplies. Orange imports in 1984 are forecast at 6,000 tons.

1/ The 1984 Southern Hemisphere shipping season corresponds to 1983/84 in the tables following this article.

Australia remains heavily reliant upon imported orange juice to fully satisfy increasing domestic demand. Roughly 45 percent of all orange juice consumed in Australia is supplied by imports, mostly from Brazil. Orange juice imports in 1984 are forecast at 13,000 tons (65° brix), up 4.5 percent over last year. Growth in juice imports over the near-term, however, is expected to flatten in response to high international orange juice prices and the trend in Australia toward lower-priced, non-citrus juices and citrus drinks with a reduced juice content. Additionally, most of Australia's future growth in production will be in Valencia oranges which go heavily for processing.

Brazil will rank as the world's number one citrus producing country in the 1983/84 season. This is a result of a larger crop in Brazil and freeze damage in the United States. Brazil's orange crop, accounting for more than 90 percent of total citrus outturn, has grown rapidly from the 3-million-metric-ton mark reached in the early 1970's and now approaches 10 million tons. This dramatic rise is directly linked to the growth in world demand for orange juice. At present, Brazil is utilizing nearly two-thirds of its oranges for the manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). This FCOJ is in turn sold almost exclusively in export markets, primarily the United States and Western Europe.

The December 1983 freeze which destroyed a significant portion of the Florida and Texas citrus crops has had a major impact on Brazil's citrus industry. Brazilian growers and processors alike are enjoying renewed prosperity which promises to bring forth continued increases in productive capacity for the remainder of the 1980's.

Many farmers have again adopted aggressive planting objectives after having lost enthusiasm during the past year, while processors are speeding up the modernization and expansion of their distribution networks. Highlighting these plans is the recent announcement of the soon to be initiated construction of a bulk unloading and 20,000 ton storage facility for FCOJ in the port of Newark, New Jersey.

The current situation is a complete turnabout from the dismal scenario facing the Brazilian industry only a year ago as it entered the 1983 processing season. At that time, world demand for Brazilian orange juice was soft and a substantial buildup in inventories was anticipated.

Immediately following the Florida freeze, juice processors began contracting with growers for fruit deliveries in 1984. Perhaps as much as 90 percent of all sales contracts specified a price of 3,000 cruzeiros per box (40.8 kilograms) of oranges. The usual price formula included payment of 1,000 cruzeiros at the time of contract signing, with the balance to be received within 60 days after fruit delivery. After compensating for devaluation rates, growers would have obtained an average price equivalent to roughly \$1.75 per box. Brazilian growers, acutely aware that the price of orange juice has risen sharply since last January, demanded a renegotiation of the sales price and reached a final agreement with processors in June. Orange growers will now receive an additional 1,500 cruzeiros per box, to be paid on January 31, 1985. Growers also sought to reach an understanding with processors for the fixing of orange prices in dollars. Although unsuccessful, processors have agreed to take inflation into account by adjusting next year's purchase price for oranges on a monthly basis according to variations in the national treasury indexed bonds.

In dollar terms, growers will receive a record price of roughly \$2.20 per box of fruit in 1984. This represents a sharp contrast to the average price of \$0.97 obtained last season which was generally perceived as a disincentive to production. Farmers have already responded to this stimulus by speeding up their tree planting activity. While limitations in nursery stock blunted planting objectives this year, the pace of new plantings is expected to increase sharply during the second half of 1985. This is likely to be prompted by: (1) a replenished availability of nursery stock, (2) a strong world demand for Brazilian orange juice throughout the remainder of 1984 and on into 1985 as U.S. production struggles to recover from freezes in 3 of the last 4 years, and (3) the excellent profit margin that the Brazilian industry is expected to generate over this period. Heavy orange production from the newly planted trees will begin to show in the early 1990's. Whether Brazilian production then exceeds or falls short of demand will depend on U.S. production and growth in orange juice consumption in the United States and Europe.

Brazilian export availability of FCOJ during the 1983/84 (July-June) season, assuming average processing yields, is forecast at 560,000 metric tons at 65° brix (193 million gallons at 42° brix), approximately 4 percent less than in 1982/83. This projected decline in export movement is due to a major reduction in Brazil's inventory because of heavy export sales following the December 1983 freeze in Florida.

SAN PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1981-1984 1/

Item	Season			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Final		Estimated	Forecast
	-----Million Boxes <u>2/</u> -----			
<u>Oranges</u>				
Production.....	180	195	180	190
Fresh Consumption.....	26	33	33	23
Fresh Exports.....	1	2	2	2
Processed <u>3/</u>	153	160	145	165
	-----1,000 Metric Tons <u>4/</u> -----			
<u>FCOJ--65° brix</u>				
Beginning Stocks.....	38	20	102	10
Production.....	586	550	508	578
Domestic Consumption....	16	16	16	16
Exports.....	588	452	584	560
Ending Stocks (June 30)..	20	102	10	12
<u>FCOJ yield</u>				
(kg/box of oranges).....	3.83	3.44	3.50	3.50

1/ Harvest and processing normally begins in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1. 2/ 40.8 kilos or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes 2 to 7 million boxes of tangerines and tagors. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

At present, all old crop exportable supplies of FCOJ have been shipped. Processing of the 1984 crop got underway in May when plants began working tangerines and early oranges. This should allow heavy shipment of new crop juice by August or early September.

Brazil has again raised its minimum export price (MEP) on FCOJ, this time to \$1,600 per ton of 65° brix. The MEP is \$150 above the previous figure and \$500 greater than the pre-Florida freeze level. The MEP is to be adjusted on a quarterly basis to achieve harmony with actual market prices which now range between \$1,900 and \$2,000 per ton. FCOJ export quotas are to remain in effect for the 1984/85 season. The global volume for 1984/85 has been set at a non-restrictive 600,000 tons, with first quarter shipments fixed at 150,000 tons. Subsidized financing for juice processors has been eliminated.

Brazil's export tax on FCOJ exports to the United States is 4.51 percent of export value. Shipments to all other destinations are assessed 1 percent. The additional 3.51 percent charged to exports destined for the United States is in compliance with an agreement between the two countries that settled a countervailing duty investigation on U.S. imports of Brazilian FCOJ. The final ruling of the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) in that case found that subsidized exports of Brazilian FCOJ were injuring or threatening to injure a U.S. industry. The Brazilian Association of Citrus Producers and Exporters is currently pursuing judicial review of the ITC finding in the U.S. Court of International Trade in New York. On a second front, Brazil formally petitioned the ITC to review its affirmative determination on May 31, 1984.

In late June, the ITC announced that public comment is being sought to determine if changed circumstances warrant a review investigation of its earlier findings. The alledged changed circumstances include: (1) the December 1983 freeze in Florida which reduced U.S. producers' shipments of FCOJ and (2) a level of production in Brazil which, according to the petitioners, is too low to constitute a threat of material injury. Public comment on the matter must be made in writing and filed with the ITC by July 20, 1984.

Chile is a net importer of citrus fruit. Imports in 1984 are projected at 3,000 tons of oranges to satisfy demand in consuming areas distant from domestic production. Chile's 1984 summer lemon crop, harvested largely in January and February, was damaged by a freeze. About 1,750 tons of U.S. lemons arrived in January to ease the tight supply situation. With availability returning to a more normal level for the dominant winter crop, harvested in July and August, Chile is once again in a position to export lemons. Total Chilean lemon exports in 1984, including about 700 tons shipped to the United States in July, are forecast to decline to 2,000 tons.

The South African 1984 citrus export season received a major setback caused by recent heavy storms and flooding which significantly reduced supplies of navel and other early oranges. Production of other citrus types, however, will be larger than a year earlier, although a tendency for this year's crop to favor undersized fruit is noted. To compensate for the drop-off in early orange movement, South Africa is hoping to begin harvesting Valencias earlier this year. If successful, the orange supply problem could ease by mid-July.

Citrus

The results of South Africa's citrus export program are critical to growers since close to 90 percent of their gross income is generated by overseas sales. Exports account for approximately two-thirds of production and are shipped largely to Western Europe. South Africa recognizes the tendency for a shift in European consumer preference towards tangerines and away from oranges. Nevertheless, the current tight economic situation facing the industry encourages continued emphasis on a high quality orange trade and a deliberate, carefully staged production reorganization. In addition to tangerines, the Citrus Board is encouraging growers to plant navel oranges while it maintains that additional lemon acreage is not warranted.

South African orange juice production has fallen below domestic and export requirements, necessitating increased imports--supplied mostly by Brazil. Imports of FCOJ from Brazil in 1983 reached almost 2,400 tons at 65° brix compared to only 560 tons in 1982. Orange juice imports in 1984 are expected to remain large.

Northern Hemisphere: Citrus production in the United States during 1983/84 is now estimated at 9.9 million metric tons, 20 percent below 1982/83. The decline is largely a result of the December 1983 freeze which severely damaged both the Florida and Texas crops along with smaller West Coast orange and lemon production. The smaller citrus production forced a major decline in the amount of fruit processed and will necessitate heavier imports of orange juice. U.S. fresh citrus exports in 1983/84 are forecast at 874,000 tons. While smaller than a year earlier, export volume has held up reasonably well under the strain of (1) freeze losses, (2) larger fruit supplies of other major exporters, (3) the persistent strength of the dollar which has increased the cost of U.S. citrus abroad, and (4) the confusion created by the decision of the Environmental Protection Agency to phase out EDB as a citrus fumigant.

Mexican citrus produced in the state of Veracruz is again permitted to enter the United States. Veracruz citrus had been banned from the United States since February 1984 after Mexican authorities informed the USDA that citrus canker had been detected. The ban was reversed after a review of the findings proved the report to be in error. As a result of the U.S. regulatory action, Mexican Persian limes, supplied mostly by Veracruz, resumed their normal export flow. The principal export market for Mexico's limes is the United States. At present, all Mexican citrus originating in the states of Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, Nuevo Leon, Yucatan, and part of Jalisco remain banned from the United States because of citrus canker. The United States and Mexico are working toward the establishment of designated canker-free zones in Mexico.

The Israeli citrus industry continues to be severely strained following the smaller export volume in the now concluded 1983/84 season which compelled the processing industry to absorb a record fruit volume. Orange exports in 1982/83 reached only 420,000 tons, 80,000 tons below early season expectations of the Citrus Marketing Board. Exports of other citrus types also fell below year earlier levels. A prolonged winter dry period resulted in a noticeable deterioration in the quality of Israel's Shamouti oranges. Additionally, the cull rate for Valencia oranges was unusually high because of small fruit. The outlook for Israeli orange juice exports is bright due to increased production and strong prices in the European market.

Italian citrus production is now estimated at a record 3.14 million tons, up 5 percent from our last published figure in January, and 19 percent over last season's drought-reduced crop. Exports and processing levels for Italian citrus in 1983/84 are both up sharply. Grower prices, however, were depressed. In an attempt to alleviate surpluses, more than 250,000 tons of oranges and up to 100,000 tons of lemons were withdrawn from the market by the Italian Intervention Board. This fruit was either destroyed or donated for charitable purposes.

Morocco's citrus exports in 1983/84 were down substantially from a year earlier. The prolonged drought, which has plagued the citrus crop for the past two seasons, sharply curtailed supplies of export grade fruit. This was particularly true of tangerines and early season navel oranges. The arrival of spring rains allowed the late orange crop to show a noticeable improvement in average fruit size, which helped exports. Export prices for Moroccan tangerines and navel oranges were reportedly off 20 percent and 11 percent, respectively, from 1982/83 because of the overall larger citrus production in the Mediterranean.

Spanish citrus exports in 1983/84 will reach a record 3.5 million tons. The Spanish industry is concerned, however, about the near-term future of citrus exports because of the growing debt of private exporters, reduced official credit supplies and current season losses resulting from poor citrus prices in Western Europe.

Spain's Citrus Coordinating Committee banned exports of lemons exceeding 68 millimeters (2-11/16 in.) to the European Community following the EC's decision to raise its reference price on imported lemons by 20 percent. The Spanish action decreased the likelihood of an EC-imposed countervailing duty on larger Spanish lemons which were reportedly in abundant supply and receiving relatively low prices.

Citrus Juice Trade: Global citrus juice trade is now dominated by tight orange juice supplies and a pronounced upward trend in prices. Grapefruit juice prices have also firmed as industry stock levels have come down significantly in the United States and Israel. In the United States, oranges utilized for processing are forecast at 5.1 million tons, down from 6.3 million tons in 1982/83. Frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) outturn in Florida this year will reach 126 million gallons at 42° brix (365,000 tons at 65° brix), close to 75 million gallons less than pre-freeze expectations and 45 million gallons below the 1982/83 season. The shortfall in orange juice production will be made up by imports which will constitute 30 percent of Florida's FCOJ supply this year.

At present, imports of orange juice by Florida account for roughly two-thirds of total U.S. imports. U.S. orange juice imports during calendar 1983 fell from the record 98-million-gallon mark set in 1982 to 90 million gallons at 42° brix. Imports through the first 5 months of 1984 were running 50 percent ahead of the corresponding period a year earlier. While this heavier pace will be slowed during the summer months when Brazilian supplies will be at their low point, the full year's import volume will range between 120 and 130 million gallons at 42° brix (348,000 to 377,000 metric tons at 65°). The final figure will depend on both new season Brazilian supplies and European demand for orange juice.

Brazil is the world's largest exporter of orange juice, accounting for approximately 80 percent of the world trade. Orange juice exports by Brazil began in the early 1960's and exceeded 100,000 tons (65° brix) for the first time in 1973. The table below shows the rapid growth in Brazilian exports over the past 10 years.

BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF FCOJ
1974-1983
(1,000 Metric tons at 65° Brix)

Year	U.S.	EC	Scandinavia	Canada	Other	Total
1974	23	57	17	7	4	108
1975	21	94	20	21	25	181
1976	17	125	26	16	26	210
1977	47	100	26	21	20	214
1978	148	95	29	34	29	335
1979	73	122	31	29	37	292
1980	79	207	39	27	49	401
1981	260	289	30	24	36	639
1982	298	143	20	20	40	521
1983	256	187	19	32	59	553

SOURCE: Bank of Brazil/CACEX

Brazil's minimum export price (MEP) prior to the December 1983 freeze was fixed at \$1,100 per ton at 65° brix. Sales made by Brazilian exporters were at prices fairly close to the MEP. Since the time of the freeze, Brazil's MEP has been adjusted upward three times and now stands at \$1,600. Actual sales for the very small quantities now available are being quoted at roughly \$1,900-2,000 per ton. These price increases in Brazilian juice have followed higher wholesale price levels in the United States and have provoked higher prices in Western Europe. The tight supplies and higher prices will slow the growth in consumption of orange juice in both the United States and Europe. Concern exists that the rapid rise in orange juice prices is encouraging European juice processors to turn to other lower cost juice alternatives and less than 100 percent juice drinks. Many feel that once consumers become accustomed to these new products, orange juice will have lost the opportunity to fully share in the growth of the European market.

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TABLE 1

SELECTED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS: IMPORTS OF FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE (FCOJ), 1978-1983 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS OF 65° BRIX 2/)

Destination	YEAR	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN								TOTAL
		U.S.A.	BRAZIL	ISRAEL	ITALY	MOROCCO	SPAIN	MEXICO	OTHERS	
United States.....	1978	---	100	---	---	---	---	7	1	108
	1979	---	109	---	---	---	---	5	---	115
	1980	---	70	---	---	---	---	2	---	72
	1981	---	156	---	---	---	---	5	3	164
	1982	---	269	---	---	---	---	13	2	284
	1983	---	242	---	---	---	---	19	1	262
Canada.....	1978	21	36	---	---	---	---	3	---	59
	1979	25	35	---	---	---	---	2	---	62
	1980	30	33	---	---	---	---	1	---	64
	1981	28	49	---	---	---	---	2	---	79
	1982	23	47	---	---	---	---	2	---	72
	1983	27	41	---	---	---	---	3	---	71
European Community (EC) 3/....	1978	14	116	32	9	9	5	---	7	193
	1979	13	165	27	9	10	5	---	10	239
	1980	15	200	26	7	7	7	---	8	270
	1981	25	247	27	8	6	6	---	6	325
	1982	17	220	31	10	11	9	---	7	305
	1983	18	271	38	12	10	6	---	4	359
Other Western Europe 4/.....	1978	8	39	6	2	---	1	1	8	65
	1979	8	43	6	2	---	---	---	10	69
	1980	9	50	4	2	---	---	---	9	73
	1981	8	48	4	2	---	---	---	9	71
	1982	7	37	3	2	---	---	---	6	56
Japan.....	1978	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	1979	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
	1980	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
	1981	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
	1982	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
	1983	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	4
Australia 5/.....	1978	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
	1979	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
	1980	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
	1981	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
	1982	1	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	16

---Indicates less than 500 metric tons.

1/ 1983 data not available for some countries. 2/ Import data for most destinations do not specify density of imported juice. Conversions to 65° brix equivalents are USDA estimates. One metric ton of 65° brix concentrate contains 200.84 gallons and is equivalent to 1,392.6 gallons of 11.8° brix single strength juice. 3/ Excludes intra-EC trade, except for imports from Italy. EC import estimates from Israel and Brazil have been adjusted by USDA. 4/ Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, and Austria. Imports figures for other Western Europe include some estimates by USDA. Imports from other countries are mostly transshipments from EC countries. 5/ Years beginning July 1.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics of importing countries and USDA estimates.

TABLE 2

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES, 1983
(1,000 SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT GALLONS 1/)

COUNTRY OR REGION OF DESTINATION	ORANGE JUICE					GRAPEFRUIT JUICE			OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2/		
	FROZEN CONCENTRATE			CONC.,		CONC.,			CONC.,		
	RETAIL PACK 3/	INSTITU- TIONAL PACK4/	BULK 5/	NOT FROZEN	NOT CONC.	CONC., FROZEN	NOT FROZEN	NOT CONC.	CONC., FROZEN	NOT FROZEN	NOT CONC.
Canada.....	23,857	2,033	8,183	671	943	2,551	513	1,026	7,932	192	276
EC											
Belgium-Lux.....	---	298	589	34	2	32	6	---	16	107	---
Denmark.....	---	---	293	93	---	111	69	---	---	---	---
France.....	315	496	778	42	1,516	40	18	360	5	2	14
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	74	706	2,765	213	105	1,241	---	5	1,339	121	7
Greece.....	16	---	123	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland.....	---	---	12	262	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	3	27	---	318	---	---	8
Netherlands.....	74	354	7,479	99	3	684	204	---	1,156	96	---
United Kingdom.....	586	487	1,339	433	105	441	7	50	357	---	20
Total EC.....	1,111	2,341	13,378	1,176	1,734	2,584	304	733	2,873	338	49
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE											
Austria.....	57	284	---	4	---	84	---	---	6	7	---
Iceland.....	98	---	369	---	1	15	1	---	---	---	---
Norway.....	65	183	1,253	55	4	94	---	2	---	19	---
Sweden.....	730	252	679	89	---	163	8	---	685	---	---
Switzerland.....	8	771	232	132	99	244	38	17	131	22	---
Other.....	---	---	25	18	---	239	---	---	---	59	3
Total.....	958	1,490	2,558	298	104	839	47	19	822	107	4
Total Europe.....	2,069	3,831	15,936	1,474	1,838	3,423	351	752	3,695	445	53
OTHER COUNTRIES											
Australia.....	---	---	2,608	---	---	36	216	---	818	73	51
Bahamas.....	41	96	---	20	33	5	---	25	298	5	349
Bahrain.....	---	---	25	112	67	---	---	11	---	21	23
Bermuda.....	75	63	66	10	64	5	8	26	72	86	30
Colombia.....	32	---	35	10	92	9	---	---	---	---	7
China, Taiwan.....	63	---	2,209	132	5	14	---	11	62	---	26
Dominican Rep.....	7	---	442	3	49	---	---	---	1	2	251
Hong Kong.....	46	185	607	476	228	13	32	107	37	66	75
Indonesia.....	29	---	89	---	180	---	---	18	18	2	---
Israel.....	---	---	1,072	---	---	304	---	---	42	---	---
Japan.....	51	2	648	179	178	3,545	40	270	1,478	66	30
Korea, Rep. of.....	27	32	906	204	395	21	---	3	14	32	2
Kuwait.....	---	---	---	245	91	32	7	67	---	---	20
Leeward Wind Is.....	6	4	4	47	140	30	9	14	10	8	39
Malaysia.....	1	8	384	757	155	---	---	14	---	22	21
Mexico.....	---	---	653	---	141	12	---	1	88	---	---
Netherlands Antilles.....	158	131	53	93	160	2	2	14	245	412	174
New Zealand.....	43	229	765	2	---	34	---	---	44	---	---
Philippines.....	4	458	348	140	6	4	---	2	4	35	7
Saudi Arabia.....	114	13	67	164	848	93	96	167	45	52	71
Singapore.....	27	---	208	641	74	---	2	52	22	8	39
Thailand.....	2	1	376	9	2	---	---	---	2	---	---
Trinidad and Tobago.....	---	149	889	41	30	---	40	3	17	43	31
United Arab Emirates.....	1	3	---	88	314	6	7	66	---	22	50
Other.....	101	627	256	67	325	147	41	61	276	316	150
Total.....	828	2,087	12,710	3,440	3,577	4,312	500	932	3,593	1,271	1,455
Grand Total (1983).....	26,754	7,951	36,829	5,585	6,358	10,286	1,364	2,710	15,220	1,908	1,784
Grand Total (1982).....	28,062	8,220	25,423	6,697	7,783	12,961	1,565	3,196	13,733	2,066	2,689

--- Indicates less than 500 gallons.

1/ Single strength orange juice (SSOJ) is defined as 11.8° brix. One thousand (1,000) gallons of SSOJ is equal to 238 gallons of 43.4° brix concentrate or 0.718 metric tons of 65° brix concentrate. 2/ Mostly lemon juice. 3/ Containers of less than 32 oz. 4/ Containers of 32 oz., but less than 1 gallon. 5/ Containers of 1 gallon or more.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

TABLE 3

Citrus

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	274	277	279	212	204	205	48	45	48
Egypt.....	1,032	1,425	1,480	128	181	185	8	11	12
Gaza ^{2/}	180	175	180	144	145	145	8	9	9
Greece.....	952	882	760	348	220	210	139	123	113
Israel.....	1,804	1,486	1,484	761	715	625	787	697	800
Italy.....	2,977	2,645	3,143	269	232	291	966	724	900
Lebanon.....	310	340	295	142	120	100	---	---	---
Morocco.....	1,002	958	901	602	601	536	96	80	100
Spain.....	2,946	3,025	3,540	1,884	1,797	2,350	211	190	216
Turkey.....	1,112	1,132	1,034	256	237	210	131	135	123
Subtotal.....	12,589	12,345	13,096	4,746	4,452	4,857	2,394	2,014	2,321
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	530	600	660	229	250	280	30	30	30
Japan.....	3,466	3,625	3,609	19	25	28	639	792	802
Mexico.....	2,527	2,183	1,782	55	30	45	448	411	377
United States ^{3/}	10,940	12,325	9,902	773	935	874	7,621	7,987	6,647
Subtotal.....	17,463	18,733	15,953	1,076	1,240	1,227	8,738	9,220	7,856
Total Northern Hemisphere:	30,052	31,078	29,049	5,822	5,692	6,084	11,132	11,234	10,177
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	1,393	1,412	1,280	71	82	62	375	377	344
Australia.....	514	482	508	37	31	34	308	275	287
Brazil.....	11,032	10,133	10,572	88	66	66	6,533	5,921	6,737
Chile.....	127	131	125	3	3	2	---	---	---
South Africa ^{4/}	681	631	623	459	402	400	121	129	124
Uruguay.....	105	130	140	18	30	36	3	3	3
Total Southern Hemisphere:	13,852	12,919	13,248	676	614	600	7,340	6,705	7,495
Grand Total.....	43,904	43,997	42,297	6,498	6,306	6,684	18,472	17,939	17,672

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{2/} Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. ^{3/} Exports do not include category, "Other Citrus," which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. ^{4/} Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 4

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	144	136	135	112	100	102	21	23	23
Egypt.....	895	1,201	1,250	128	181	185	6	7	7
Gaza ^{2/} ^{3/}	150	150	155	125	130	130	2	3	3
Greece.....	704	665	550	228	167	150	115	100	90
Israel.....	1,105	900	950	506	480	420	499	390	500
Italy.....	1,752	1,635	1,920	128	124	140	580	413	500
Lebanon.....	215	225	200	82	72	60	---	---	---
Morocco ^{4/}	695	691	661	417	442	400	75	69	80
Spain.....	1,629	1,652	1,873	885	747	1,100	88	89	92
Turkey.....	675	656	600	44	44	40	95	92	84
Subtotal.....	7,964	7,911	8,294	2,655	2,487	2,727	1,481	1,186	1,379
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	360	400	430	150	160	180	10	10	10
Japan.....	37	52	60	---	---	---	1	1	1
Mexico.....	1,650	1,350	1,000	12	5	8	230	250	200
United States ^{5/}	7,025	8,822	6,806	354	461	430	5,342	6,287	5,100
Subtotal.....	9,072	10,624	8,296	516	626	618	5,583	6,548	5,311
Total Northern Hemisphere:	17,036	18,535	16,590	3,171	3,113	3,345	7,064	7,734	6,690
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	606	639	580	36	35	30	120	125	115
Australia.....	421	397	417	30	25	29	260	237	246
Brazil.....	9,942	9,210	9,696	82	61	61	6,528	5,916	6,732
Chile.....	65	67	70	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa ^{2/} ^{6/}	546	501	495	362	317	315	96	98	95
Uruguay.....	50	64	67	12	21	24	3	3	3
Total Southern Hemisphere:	11,630	10,878	11,325	522	459	459	7,007	6,379	7,191
Grand Total.....	28,666	29,413	27,915	3,693	3,572	3,804	14,071	14,113	13,881

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{2/} Includes tangerines. ^{3/} Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. ^{4/} Includes some tangerines. ^{5/} Includes temples. ^{6/} Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 5

Citrus

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	---	---	---
Egypt.....	73	113	115	---	---	---	1	2	3
Gaza ^{2/}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	41	44	37	3	6	3	1	2	2
Israel.....	92	86	90	25	28	27	24	41	55
Italy.....	379	301	405	11	4	10	15	11	15
Lebanon.....	35	40	35	32	25	20	---	---	---
Morocco ^{3/}	293	245	217	181	155	130	16	6	15
Spain.....	839	920	1,123	639	725	880	86	64	85
Turkey.....	175	198	180	66	47	40	11	15	14
Subtotal.....	1,929	1,949	2,204	958	991	1,111	154	141	189
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	30	35	40	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan ^{4/}	3,111	3,228	3,239	19	25	28	613	770	781
Mexico.....	130	110	105	21	10	18	1	3	15
United States ^{5/}	400	355	330	13	17	12	205	156	140
Subtotal.....	3,671	3,728	3,714	53	52	58	819	929	926
Total Northern Hemisphere:	5,600	5,677	5,918	1,011	1,043	1,169	973	1,070	1,115
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	255	244	240	2	3	2	2	2	2
Australia.....	25	28	28	5	5	4	3	4	3
Brazil ^{6/}	734	571	530	6	5	5	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa ^{2/}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	31	35	38	1	2	3	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	1,045	878	836	14	15	14	5	6	5
Grand Total.....	6,645	6,555	6,754	1,025	1,058	1,183	978	1,076	1,120

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{2/} Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. ^{3/} Clementines only. ^{4/} Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids, mainly Hassaku and Iyokan. ^{5/} Includes Tangelos, which in recent years accounted for 44 to 51 percent of combined tangerine and tangelo production. ^{6/} State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's tangerine production. The 80,000-200,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 6

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	43	51	50	33	35	34	6	7	7
Egypt.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza ^{2/}	10	8	8	9	7	7	---	---	---
Greece.....	200	165	165	117	45	55	21	20	20
Israel.....	71	57	54	29	30	26	11	19	20
Italy.....	791	665	770	129	103	140	320	260	340
Lebanon.....	35	50	40	17	17	15	---	---	---
Morocco.....	4	10	10	1	1	2	---	---	---
Spain.....	450	426	517	349	315	360	24	25	30
Turkey.....	230	240	220	128	135	120	20	21	20
Subtotal.....	1,834	1,672	1,834	812	688	759	402	352	437
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	2	3	2	---	---	---	2	3	2
United States.....	855	859	724	142	147	160	491	465	350
Subtotal.....	857	862	726	142	147	160	493	468	352
Total Northern Hemisphere:	2,691	2,534	2,560	954	835	919	895	820	789
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	384	382	320	10	21	10	200	200	180
Australia ^{3/}	36	28	34	2	1	1	24	15	20
Brazil ^{4/}	16	16	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	62	64	55	3	3	2	---	---	---
South Africa.....	48	47	47	32	25	25	11	17	17
Uruguay.....	18	22	25	4	5	6	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	564	559	497	51	55	44	235	232	217
Grand Total.....	3,255	3,093	3,057	1,005	890	963	1,130	1,052	1,006

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. ^{2/} Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. ^{3/} Includes small amount of limes. ^{4/} State of Sao Paulo only.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 7

Citrus

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	85	88	92	66	67	67	21	15	18
Egypt.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/.....	20	17	17	10	8	8	6	6	6
Greece.....	3	4	4	---	2	2	2	1	1
Israel.....	534	440	385	201	177	152	253	247	225
Italy.....	4	4	3	1	1	1	---	---	---
Lebanon.....	25	25	20	11	6	5	---	---	---
Morocco.....	6	5	5	3	3	4	5	5	5
Spain.....	10	10	13	6	5	6	1	1	1
Turkey.....	20	26	23	18	11	10	---	2	1
Subtotal.....	707	619	562	316	280	255	288	277	257
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	110	125	145	75	85	95	20	20	20
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	115	100	75	4	5	3	55	25	30
United States.....	2,606	2,220	1,966	261	308	270	1,559	1,053	1,030
Subtotal.....	2,831	2,445	2,186	340	398	368	1,634	1,098	1,080
Total Northern Hemisphere:	3,538	3,064	2,748	656	678	623	1,922	1,375	1,337
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	148	147	140	23	23	20	53	50	47
Australia.....	32	29	29	---	---	---	21	19	18
Brazil.....	10	10	10	---	---	---	5	5	5
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 3/.....	87	83	81	65	60	60	14	14	12
Uruguay.....	6	9	10	1	2	3	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	283	278	270	89	85	83	93	88	82
Grand Total.....	3,821	3,342	3,018	745	763	706	2,015	1,463	1,419

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 8

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	FORECAST 1983/84
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---
Egypt ^{2/}	64	111	115	---	---	---	1	2	2
Gaza.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece ^{3/}	4	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel.....	2	3	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy ^{4/}	51	40	45	---	---	---	51	40	45
Lebanon.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	4	7	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain ^{5/}	18	17	14	5	5	4	12	11	8
Turkey ^{5/}	12	12	11	---	---	---	5	5	4
Subtotal.....	155	194	202	5	6	5	69	58	59
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba ^{2/}	30	40	45	4	5	5	---	---	---
Japan ^{6/}	318	345	310	---	---	---	25	21	20
Mexico ^{7/}	630	620	600	18	10	16	160	130	140
United States ^{7/}	54	69	76	3	2	2	24	26	27
Subtotal.....	1,032	1,074	1,031	25	17	23	209	177	187
Total Northern Hemisphere:	1,187	1,268	1,233	30	23	28	278	235	246
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil ^{8/}	330	326	320	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	330	326	320	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	1,517	1,594	1,553	30	23	28	278	235	246

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{2/} Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. ^{3/} Citrons and sour oranges. ^{4/} Mostly bergamots. ^{5/} Sour oranges. ^{6/} Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). ^{7/} Limes ^{8/} Limes, State of São Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Some small amount of lemons is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

July 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CUMULATIVE, AND FISCAL YEAR
(Units Are Metric Tons Except Where Noted)

U.S. Imports

Commodity/Country	May		Oct.-May		Oct.-Sept.	Commodity/Country	May		Oct.-May		Oct.-Sept.
	1983	1984	1982/83	1983/84			1983	1984	1982/83	1983/84	
Fresh Fruit & Melons						Fresh Veggies., Con't.					
Grapefruit.....	---	---	2,063	1,269	2,071	Onions, Nec.....	13,237	8,716	74,341	110,115	82,965
Mexico.....	---	---	2,014	1,184	2,017	Mexico.....	12,662	5,048	69,657	85,833	75,421
Lemons.....	9	89	548	682	1,579	Chile.....	---	3,137	---	6,660	---
Limes.....	1,210	1,287	6,584	13,904	11,689	Canada.....	461	48	3,785	14,921	6,079
Mexico.....	1,067	721	5,092	11,153	---	Potatoes, Table.....	14,325	7,256	94,441	79,849	125,817
Oranges.....	99	47	5,897	14,867	6,215	Canada.....	14,325	7,181	94,441	79,314	125,790
Mexico.....	95	207	3,931	6,861	3,955	Potatoes, Seed.....	4,857	3,701	31,817	31,357	32,371
Tang.-Mand.....	---	---	9,822	18,437	9,822	Canada.....	4,857	3,655	31,817	31,240	32,304
Mexico.....	---	---	8,667	16,508	8,704	Cabbage.....	748	1,797	5,536	63,401	12,941
Japan.....	---	---	915	937	915	Mexico.....	190	807	1,970	47,052	5,658
Apples.....	16,327	20,880	59,813	73,437	86,280	Canada.....	448	18	3,350	6,967	6,153
Chile.....	2,554	11,669	12,584	21,238	14,782	Celery.....	---	---	1,267	1,703	4,371
France.....	---	---	7,398	6,266	7,398	Canada.....	---	---	1,255	1,648	4,338
South Africa.....	1,877	3,251	1,877	3,260	11,118	Cucumbers.....	15,756	11,152	160,684	174,750	165,444
New Zealand.....	8,286	4,445	8,671	5,315	17,066	Mexico.....	15,422	10,953	151,920	163,905	156,010
Canada.....	3,561	1,436	29,005	37,209	33,676	Eggplant.....	2,756	1,779	15,982	17,889	16,662
Bananas.....	224,488	231,645	1,675,779	1,846,091	246,601	Mexico.....	2,706	1,752	15,742	17,345	16,241
Strawberries.....	31	1	1,948	2,573	2,313	Lettuce.....	91	32	5,741	7,149	9,671
Mexico.....	---	1	1,298	1,784	1,298	Mexico.....	47	7	5,194	6,582	5,238
Grapes.....	19,979	59,600	100,391	111,882	127,671	Canada.....	41	16	513	497	4,391
Chile.....	19,790	58,624	98,607	110,256	108,190	Peppers.....	8,785	7,082	56,375	84,299	66,372
Mexico.....	4	473	18	529	116,441	Mexico.....	8,415	6,611	53,719	80,172	62,080
Mangoes.....	5,288	4,893	10,775	10,406	39,605	Squash.....	4,165	4,264	48,950	56,475	51,241
Mexico.....	3,567	2,850	6,305	4,210	32,284	Mexico.....	4,159	3,962	48,803	54,977	50,995
Haiti.....	1,315	1,883	3,984	5,802	6,296	Tomatoes.....	63,386	47,615	272,870	328,952	316,909
Cantaloupes.....	42,073	40,241	61,012	105,669	75,122	Mexico.....	63,027	47,450	271,102	326,236	314,745
Mexico.....	40,347	38,418	56,126	94,610	70,175	Asparagus.....	140	70	7,767	5,430	8,642
Watermelons.....	30,161	41,360	59,007	101,149	85,459	Mexico.....	140	70	7,530	4,798	8,393
Mexico.....	30,112	41,340	58,841	100,556	85,286	Okra 2/.....	1,166	666	3,973	5,605	18,905
Melons, Other.....	7,331	10,480	24,821	42,706	24,993	Mexico.....	1,137	508	3,073	4,955	17,867
Mexico.....	6,156	6,510	12,222	19,014	12,274						
Pears.....	1,858	3,851	8,812	10,592	9,638	Canned Vegetables					
Chile.....	528	2,013	3,964	5,977	4,330	Tomato Paste.....	7,838	13,691	50,088	64,797	69,024
Pineapples.....	8,082	7,169	47,436	38,806	68,796	Mexico.....	2,293	7,717	6,045	19,180	12,019
Mexico.....	5,086	2,060	21,354	14,698	27,761	China, Taiwan.....	1,130	810	8,029	4,184	9,618
Honduras.....	1,927	3,727	20,951	16,618	31,211	Tomato Sauce.....	579	661	9,015	10,737	11,583
Kiwifruit.....	249	23	606	1,281	4,519	Israel.....	288	432	7,478	7,710	8,857
						Tomatoes.....	3,396	8,394	58,701	98,343	68,810
Canned Fruit						Italy.....	1,494	2,238	22,396	34,008	25,315
Mandarins.....	3,388	3,420	24,016	28,000	35,177	Artichokes.....	757	694	4,683	5,817	12,898
Olives.....	4,306	4,578	32,669	40,585	49,045	Spain.....	757	694	4,634	5,738	12,713
Pineapples.....	19,787	21,468	133,696	107,351	204,769	Mushrooms.....	4,197	7,610	34,789	45,821	54,557
Philippines.....	7,294	10,714	72,550	58,925	106,639	China, mainland.....	1,476	2,150	13,921	13,771	19,117
Thailand.....	9,719	8,868	42,021	31,039	69,905	Taiwan.....	1,321	2,679	11,708	16,061	20,843
						Hong Kong.....	913	1,163	5,339	6,189	8,005
Dried Fruit						Korea, Rep. of.....	225	557	2,142	2,802	3,734
Apricots.....	722	1,123	3,689	4,859	5,082	Pimentos.....	386	562	4,058	5,562	5,932
Turkey.....	561	1,000	3,141	4,546	4,302	Spain.....	362	562	4,032	5,475	5,857
Dates, Pitted.....	926	589	6,387	4,223	2,494						
Dates, With Pits....	370	92	2,235	5,580	7,098	Dried Mushrooms					
Raisins-Sultanas....	76	32	4,364	2,257	4,983		39	45	425	530	707
Mexico.....	57	18	3,708	1,596	4,295						
						Tree Nuts					
Frozen Strawberries						Brz. Nuts, inshell..	1,781	81	2,411	912	6,844
	3,282	2,821	11,586	12,927	18,424	Brz. Nuts, shelled..	178	415	1,871	2,992	3,500
Frt. Juice(000 lit)1/						Cashew Kernels.....	3,131	2,319	23,979	27,840	41,382
Apple/Pear.....	48,653	31,213	364,184	371,273	542,669	Brazil.....	1,335	889	10,578	7,468	16,295
Argentina.....	12,227	3,118	60,671	64,605	137,347	India.....	1,196	940	6,098	14,852	15,250
South Africa.....	2,418	2,663	17,786	25,886	36,101	Filberts, shelled..	150	336	2,102	2,678	2,583
Germany, Fed. Rep..	11,513	7,899	111,467	95,917	142,458	Turkey.....	109	263	1,431	2,103	1,898
Orange, Froz. Conc..	120,267	159,414	1,033,110	1,197,581	1,479,901	Pistachios, inshell..	84	668	1,166	3,776	2,391
Brazil.....	93,760	143,778	951,166	1,143,142	1,363,452	Iran.....	84	650	636	3,598	1,799
Pineap. NT Conc....	3,167	3,327	14,146	12,687	19,088						
Pineapple Conc.....	---	---	78,820	75,730	110,237	Hops	28	2	6,123	6,648	6,180
						Germany, Fed. Rep..	---	---	4,434	4,785	4,434
Fig Paste						Grape Wine, NT Fort..					
Spain.....	131	1,126	4,188	4,585	4,636	(1,000 Liters)	35,479	37,464	301,021	322,844	453,222
	95	767	2,741	2,691	2,886	Italy.....	18,976	18,242	175,712	172,070	260,818
						France.....	8,141	9,871	58,610	74,521	88,936
Fresh Vegetables											
Beans 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	Cut Flwrs(1,000units)					
Mexico.....	812	719	8,588	9,501	10,155	Roses.....	14,993	15,952	85,303	107,309	121,395
Carrots 2/.....	418	364	44,404	56,502	53,808	Colombia.....	11,201	11,240	70,090	85,125	96,318
Canada.....	147	61	43,631	52,056	52,427	Carnations.....	55,116	57,645	236,525	445,034	NSC
Garlic.....	2,410	1,919	6,116	7,873	11,896	Colombia.....	50,851	54,479	225,549	425,120	NSC
Mexico.....	1,902	1,600	3,986	4,808	8,569						

1/ Single-strength equivalent. 2/ May include some frozen products.
NSC: Not Separately Classified prior to 1983. NEC: Not elsewhere classified

May 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. Exports

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON-MAY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON-1983	MAY	1983	1984	SEASON-1983	MAY	CHANGE FROM 1983
APPLES, FRESH (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	4,074	3,378	38,941	35,742	-17	-			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,341	590	10,522	13,873	-26	-			
FRANCE.....	---	---	45	---	-10	-			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	110	---	---			
IRELAND.....	159	135	1,433	2,107	-15	+			
NETHERLANDS.....	56	64	64	1,870	-100	+12			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,125	855	8,793	9,478	-24	+17			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
FINLAND.....	---	---	3,635	3,285	-7	-			
NORWAY.....	---	---	5,635	4,080	-27	-			
SWEDEN.....	86	---	2,073	2,806	-100	+35			
OTHER.....	75	34	1,240	1,165	-56	-			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,502	1,024	23,006	25,213	-32	+1			
LATIN AMERICA.....	276	145	37,177	12,285	-47	-67			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	556	234	6,769	5,301	-58	-21			
CHINA, TAIWAN.....	731	1,024	62,732	36,558	-164	-42			
HONG KONG.....	2,423	2,234	26,397	21,205	-41	-2			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3,564	4,992	69,049	74,567	+40	+			
WORLD TOTAL.....	12,425	13,435	264,060	210,970	+8	-2			
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	1,719	1,572	14,412	16,239	-9	+13			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	371	1,330	---	---			
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	243	---	---			
IRELAND.....	33	33	17	58	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	137	58	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	322	464	---	---			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
FINLAND.....	---	---	229	52	---	---			
NORWAY.....	---	---	34	364	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	17	2,468	---	---			
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	422	4,741	---	---			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	48	100	7,865	2,622	+107	-67			
HONG KONG.....	62	18	852	630	-71	-26			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,402	2,861	6,924	8,063	+285	+16			
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)									
CANADA.....	656	2,318	77,995	89,806	+253	+15			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
WORLD TOTAL.....	689	2,866	100,133	111,391	+316	+2			

27

COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041																			

U.S. Exports

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON-MAY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- MAY	1983	1984	CHANGE FROM 1983	PERCENT
CONCENTRATED JUICES							
ORANGE, NOT-PAK (NOV 1)							
CANADA.....	55,379	43,565	297,766	186,174	-21	-37	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	45,956	72,024	784,339	560,120	+57	-2	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	3,456	3,456	34,056	10,189	***	-70	
DENMARK.....	12,425	2,160	30,880	20,120	-100	-3	
FRANCE.....	2,160	720	31,363	31,363	***	-24	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	315,715	70,140	***	-74	
GREECE.....	---	---	---	600	---	---	
IRELAND.....	---	---	15,346	15,346	---	---	
JAPAN.....	---	---	17,591	17,591	---	-77	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	13,775	28,764	+38	+43	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	31,371	43,350	194,365	---	---	---	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
NORWAY.....	---	---	18,720	56,160	---	-200	
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SWEDEN.....	18,720	---	13,112	99,430	-100	-100	
OTHER.....	20,693	---	13,112	99,430	-100	-100	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	64,676	92,717	1,041,539	715,910	+43	-31	
LATIN AMERICA.....	7,175	11,382	15,762	34,373	-61	-111	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	15,387	55,600	121,440	252,648	+263	+106	
HONG KONG.....	53,493	56,634	267,786	209,694	+6	-27	
JAPAN.....	---	---	81,158	112,083	***	+31	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	352,282	109,470	1,266,471	866,255	-69	-32	
WORLD TOTAL.....	548,392	396,410	3,111,922	2,377,137	-28	-24	

GRAPFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1							
CANADA.....	31,357	4,955	237,407	149,692	-84	-34	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	191,084	20,270	240,883	45,148	-69	-81	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	3,432	17,820	4,482	19,692	+19	+33	
DENMARK.....	27,300	---	27,300	---	-100	-100	
FRANCE.....	---	---	17,871	---	---	-100	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	780	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	160,352	24,450	191,230	24,676	-98	-87	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SWEDEN.....	---	---	3,900	---	---	-100	
OTHER.....	11,700	75,092	76,755	187,282	+542	+144	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	202,784	95,362	321,538	232,430	-53	-26	
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	550	353	---	-35	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	258	9,490	41,424	32,745	---	-21	
HONG KONG.....	3,308	---	10,969	---	-100	-100	
JAPAN.....	45,535	---	13,964	71,455	***	+410	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	35,271	268,873	33,239	33,239	-100	-89	
WORLD TOTAL.....	272,978	155,842	884,725	519,914	-43	-41	

PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1							
CANADA.....	1,994	5,241	33,362	386,876	+163	---	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	53,460	20,732	340,638	206,032	-61	-40	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	53,460	31,445	---	-41	
FRANCE.....	---	---	115,668	54,660	---	-52	
NETHERLANDS.....	53,460	20,732	171,510	119,927	-61	-30	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SWEDEN.....	---	---	1,250	---	---	-100	
OTHER.....	---	---	---	35,640	---	---	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	53,460	20,732	341,888	241,672	-61	-22	
LATIN AMERICA.....	600	---	119,410	95,762	-100	-16	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	19,585	20,025	97,766	116,107	+2	+19	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	19,350	---	---	-100	
JAPAN.....	319	---	2,959	---	-100	-100	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	10,326	19,800	366,012	166,186	+92	+54	
WORLD TOTAL.....	86,284	65,798	980,747	1,012,603	-24	+3	

ORANGE, FROZEN (NOV 1)							
CANADA.....	3,094,154	2,339,181	19,315,421	16,636,342	-24	-23	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2,596,875	925,507	10,800,758	8,777,902	-23	-21	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	141,015	---	47,401	75,377	74	+61	
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	-100	
FRANCE.....	122,440	63,320	1,115,780	689,495	-48	-39	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	350,418	441,731	2,253,027	2,065,148	-26	-12	
GREECE.....	15,529	---	13,316	---	---	-100	
IRELAND.....	---	---	12,120	124,024	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	1,863,416	18,720	5,740,255	3,977,955	-94	-31	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	85,633	1,022,953	-17	+21	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND.....	24,880	---	24,880	24,880	-100	-50	
NORWAY.....	17,843	76,127	50,210	578,760	-35	-31	
SWEDEN.....	12,783	86,658	1,379,216	795,168	-30	-41	
OTHER.....	161,685	184,859	841,776	1,066,989	+2	+1	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,027,621	1,257,020	14,017,240	11,146,921	-57	-21	
LATIN AMERICA.....	167,463	---	564,540	1,160,966	+11	+21	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	167,463	---	564,540	1,160,966	+11	+21	
HONG KONG.....	28,668	116,257	348,319	575,696	+504	+64	
JAPAN.....	28,668	423,470	547,516	604,668	+58	+7	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	58,574	580,904	5,452,455	4,022,401	-35	+1	
WORLD TOTAL.....	7,634,816	5,323,871	39,499,451	40,421,324	-30	+1	

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, MAY AND SEASON-MAY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- MAY	1983	1984	CHANGE FROM 1983	PERCENT
GRAPFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)							
CANADA.....	245,256	333,444	1,606,551	1,760,651	+36	+13	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	154,255	172,946	1,304,201	1,623,814	+12	+2	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	14,046	13,621	---	-3	
DENMARK.....	42,700	---	42,700	13,600	-100	-6	
FRANCE.....	5,287	51,131	31,903	17,128	-3	-46	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	59,005	59,179	639,599	636,453	---	---	
GREECE.....	7,765	---	7,765	---	---	-100	
IRELAND.....	---	---	468,998	356,635	-24	-24	
JAPAN.....	10,147	37,076	---	---	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	29,351	71,560	99,190	586,377	+144	+491	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND.....	---	---	90,772	134,186	---	---	
NORWAY.....	---	---	40,350	26,837	---	-32	
SWEDEN.....	21,978	16,232	45,819	106,894	-26	-41	
OTHER.....	55,422	54,893	130,060	157,480	-89	+21	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	231,655	195,076	1,611,203	2,049,211	-16	+27	
LATIN AMERICA.....	25,091	84,354	25,091	116,636	+886	+34	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	16,699	4,260	47,857	12,931	-74	-71	
HONG KONG.....	3,474	2,494	8,168	33,863	-34	+31	
JAPAN.....	294,105	2,721,417	1,411,933	38	-45	---	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	212,886	122,625	54,994	310,501	+710	+465	
WORLD TOTAL.....	727,492	977,085	6,435,044	5,695,726	+34	+7	

ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)							
CANADA.....	---	---	5	15	26	***	+74
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	59	84	543	496	+43	-2	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	4	1	19	11	-66	-41	
DENMARK.....	5	1	12	29	+303	+3	
FRANCE.....	22	139	144	144	+26	+4	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	2	2	---	---	
GREECE.....	---	---	8	100	+65	---	
IRELAND.....	---	---	3	14	11	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	24	188	---	-27	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	21	46	99	99	-11	-114	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND.....	---	---	2	2	---	---	
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14	32	81	263	+127	+23	
LATIN AMERICA.....	73	116	624	787	+450	+61	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	28	58	235	348	+109	+50	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	5	8	---	-26	
JAPAN.....	12	1	67	8	-87	-88	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	50	66	304	235	+31	-21	
WORLD TOTAL.....	17	19	78	97	+12	+2	

LEMON OIL (NOV 1)							
CANADA.....	24	27	27	24	-93	-10	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	100	221	221	353	+53	+60	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	8	---	---	---	---	---	
DENMARK.....	---	---	19	11	-100	-42	
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	4	1	10	16	+309	+64	
IRELAND.....	12	---	---	16	-76	-21	
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	3	1	6	52	+72	+72	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	74	161	161	245	-41	+51	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	101	49	231	363	+52	+57	
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
JAPAN.....	14	15	50	66	+9	+32	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2	4	10	113	+70	---	
WORLD TOTAL.....	141	70	336	601	-51	+13	

HOPS (SEPT 1)							
CANADA.....	8	15	1,632	1,051	-66	-35	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	32	15	1,119	785	-53	-37	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FRANCE.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	19	---	---	---	---	---	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	32	15	1,119	793	-53	-29	
LATIN AMERICA.....	74	140	2,568	1,163	+90	+55	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
WORLD TOTAL.....	164	185	6,538	3,847	+13	-41	

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON-MAY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1983	SEASON- MAY 1983	MAY 1984	CHANGE FROM 1983
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)				
CANADA.....	1	63	128	+65
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	28	370	464	+94
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	47	75	+28
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	4	---	-4
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	15	121	206	+85
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	53	35	-18
NETHERLANDS.....	13	132	115	-17
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	12	33	+21
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	50	32	-18
TOTAL EUROPE.....	28	420	496	+76
LATIN AMERICA.....	8	1,043	1,459	+416
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	38	24	-14
HONG KONG.....	1	5	5	0
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	13	166	161	-5
WORLD TOTAL.....	51	1,750	2,272	+522
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)				
CANADA.....	4,909	30,608	39,166	+8,558
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2,369	4,172	2,493	+321
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	38	122	+84
IRELAND.....	---	20	19	-1
NETHERLANDS.....	16	439	440	+1
UNITED KINGDOM.....	2,355	4,026	1,913	-2,113
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,369	4,172	2,493	+321
LATIN AMERICA.....	30	1,862	2,481	+619
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	46	2,786	1,960	-826
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	11	3,057	1,973	-1,084
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	56	1,337	2,705	+1,368
WORLD TOTAL.....	7,420	44,604	65,509	+20,905
FRENCH FRIS, FROZ (OCT 1)				
CANADA.....	---	25	124	+99
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)				
CANADA.....	11,174	31,362	27,922	-3,440
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
MAY AND SEASON-MAY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	MAY 1983	SEASON- MAY 1983	MAY 1984	CHANGE FROM 1983
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1)				
CANADA.....	52	109	406	+297
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	354	572	2,825	+2,253
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	152	174	613	+439
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	20	73	131	+58
NETHERLANDS.....	42	194	534	+342
UNITED KINGDOM.....	182	299	1,996	+1,697
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	54	543	73	-469
SWEDEN.....	88	1,022	1,026	+4
OTHER.....	92	36	498	+406
TOTAL EUROPE.....	578	714	4,887	+4,173
LATIN AMERICA.....	41	37	301	+260
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	3	15	15	0
JAPAN.....	1,150	1,002	7,393	+6,243
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	129	198	1,350	+1,152
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,952	2,050	13,796	+11,744
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES				
CANADA.....	186	302	1,773	+1,471
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---
TOMATOES, WHOLE (JULY 1)				
CANADA.....	230	137	5,817	+5,680
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED				
CANADA.....	532	299	8,977	+8,678
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---

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